

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Cuban and Spanish Warfare Compared—No Cuban Precedent for Valmaceda's Inhuman Order—The Patriots Compelled to "War it to the Knife."

Among the telegraphic news published on Saturday, the 23d instant, there is a despatch from Havana containing extracts from a decree issued by General Valmaceda on the 15th of February, and in which several rigid resolutions are proclaimed by the Cuban leader. The Spanish authorities, by publishing these extracts now, evidently desire to counteract the feeling of horror occasioned by Valmaceda's infamous proclamation of the 4th of April, the latter being made to appear as if it were a necessary consequence of the former. With that object the despatch only mentions the orders contained in Cespedes' edict, and artfully avoids making any allusion to the circumstances which led to them, and which are expressed in the proclamation. The Junta therefore consider it their duty to make a truthful statement of the case, thereby unmasking the artifice employed by the Spanish Government with the object of disguising its iniquitous conduct at the cost of Cuban reputation and honor. General Cespedes' decree of the 15th of February is not brought to life by the authorities at Havana, who perversely inform us that it issued five weeks before that of Valmaceda's, and that the proclamation of the latter, was precisely the sad and inevitable consequence of the system of war to the knife continued against the patriots by the Spanish commander. The following is a complete text of Cespedes' declaration:—

Since the first acts of the Cuban revolution, since the raising of the general standard, and since the capture of Guaimaro in the Central department, when a generous capitulation was offered to the patriots on the 15th of February, and since the honorable surrender, as is well known, the principles of humanity, civilization, and generosity were displayed on the part of the Spaniards, showing the manner in which they were willing to carry on their oppressors. More than four hundred prisoners, whom those successes and following ones placed under their power, were not only treated with the greatest respect, but were not only not revealed our purpose, while the enemy violated in a base manner at Puerto Principe the capitulation of Guaimaro, arming anew against us the civil guard, which was disbanded by the terms of the above-named capitulation never to take up arms against the Cubans. And they not only denied quietude to the law, but they proceeded in taking, but with bloodthirstiness and ferocity worthy of their antecedents in America, where they lost their power by similar brutality and cruelty. They shot, without judgment, persons of distinction, and suspicion of connivance with the revolutionary troops. They did more. While our troops not only respected the mortals, but they were abandoned by their companions, and took care of their wounded, our dead were barbarously abused by the Spaniards, and their bodies were otherwise subjected to the most horrible atrocities. The liberating army has not made reprisals. We wish to avail ourselves of every advantage of war to make the enemy adopt more humane practices and a less ferocious system of warfare. With that object in view, in the first days of the revolution, a despatch in the name of the Junta was sent to Manzanillo. That despatch obtained no answer, and the shooting of Cubans found in arms and the execution of our dead were continued by the Spaniards.

Decided, nevertheless, to await the last extremity before giving way to the horrors of reprisals. I sent by the way of a despatch to the Spanish Commander-General of Cuba, in which I entreated that the Spanish Government should accept the capitulation of Guaimaro, and that it should be observing. In other words, to stipulate quietude for prisoners and wounded, as all civilized nations do, even when not united by ties of humanity. I named a period of fifteen days for its answer, declaring that after that time, if I unhappily received no satisfactory answer, I would be obliged to resort to the most extreme measures, and to commit the before-named atrocities, I would adopt at last the mournful but absolute necessity of reprisals.

Commanding General, Brigadier Garcia Munoz, after having mistreated by words and miserably insulted the envoy, by bearing with his own hands the insignia and devices of the Cuban country, said, in answer, that he could not condescend to take my despatch into consideration. Notwithstanding, true to my word, I ordered my troops whatever until the period should have elapsed.

But, to-day, the permit being at an end, and the contrary, aggravated by new acts of cruelty and barbarity, I have been obliged to accept the war to the knife, with all the determination with which I am repelled.

Therefore, I decree reprisals against the enemy in its most ample terms to-day, without restriction of any kind. Blood for blood, and extermination for extermination.

January, 1869. CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

The decree issued on the 15th of February was the sequel and practical application of the above, and as a proof of this statement we give the heading which accompanied the proclamation, and which was very carefully suppressed by the Spanish censor.

War to the knife being declared in the Island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities in several edicts, executed in defiance of the laws of humanity, and in violation of the principles of justice, and in violation of their warfare, I, Captain-General Cespedes, and I, the Junta, have been obliged to accept the war to the knife, with all the determination with which I am repelled.

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HERE'S RICHNESS.

The Irrepressible Doctrines Offer to the Secretary of Legation with Minister Scales. Says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, yesterday.

Walker, that famous female M. D., was to appear to-day, on a hunt for office. Her course of operations was the State Department, where she appeared at an early hour in full armor, and, after making her sweetest, she was to appear to-day to the Secretary of Legation and Minister Scales.

Secretary Walker—Good morning, Mrs. Secretary. I have come to the conclusion that a diplomatic appointment will suit me better than various others which I have had in view, and will thank you, therefore, to have me appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain, as I understand that is the only diplomatic post of consequence now vacant.

Secretary Walker—No, not at present; but I can easily qualify myself in that respect. Secretary Walker—I am sorry to tell you, Mrs. Walker, that it has been determined to send no one to Madrid who does not speak both Spanish and French fluently.

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Question Revived—Opinions of Bright and Gladstone on the International Controversy.

Affairs at Washington—Departure of the President for Annapolis.

Disaster by Fire and Steam—Terrific Explosion in New York.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire. CLEVELAND, May 25.—Muller & Co.'s mail establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$25,000, of which there was but \$5000 insured. The loss is mostly in the mail destroyed or damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from the kiln.

A Lake Tunnel. A tunnel to supply the city with pure water from the lake, similar to that so successful at Chicago, is to be commenced immediately. It will cost about \$500,000.

Highway Robbery—Suicide. DAYTON, Ohio, May 25.—Benjamin Baker, dry goods merchant and grain dealer, of Brookville, Montgomery county, was knocked down by two highwaymen and robbed of a considerable sum of money, on Saturday night, while on his way from his store to his home.

A Steamer named Smith committed suicide on Sunday by shooting himself with a pistol.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Cincinnati Base Ball Club will start on their Eastern tour next Monday. The nine is said to be one of the best in the United States. They seem to feel themselves a match for any club in the country. The line of route, which is an extensive one, will be officially published in a few days.

Suicide of an Ohio County Officer. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25.—Early yesterday morning, Mr. John C. Lindley, Treasurer of Butler county, on opening his office, found hanging by the neck, in the vault of the office, the body of his faithful deputy, Mr. Matthew Huston. From appearances he had been dead some hours, and had evidently committed suicide. He left no statement of any kind, and there seems to be no reasonable hypothesis upon which to predicate the rash act.

Mr. Huston was a man of correct habits. He had acted in the capacity of Deputy Treasurer for eight years. He left no family, and was evidently free from business cares. For some time past his manner had been so singular as to attract attention.

Verdict Against the Western Union Telegraph. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, May 25.—Yesterday the great case of H. L. Davis vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, before Judge M. B. Hogan, was closed. It was claimed by the plaintiff that he was broken up in his business of commercial news agent at Cincinnati by the establishment within the Western Union Telegraph Company, and under its control and direction, of what is known as the commercial news department, which, by arbitrary orders, made to apply more particularly to the plaintiff's agent in New York, and various other means, worked every embarrassment and detriment to the plaintiff's business.

The closing argument was by the Hon. R. McElwaine. Judge Hogan charged the jury said and fully on all the points. The jury were until 6 o'clock P. M., when they returned a sealed verdict, on being opened this morning, was found to be in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$9000. Thus ends one part of a most interesting case to the public.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars. Oswego, May 25.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America are holding their annual session in this city this week. Right Worthy Grand Templar J. H. Orne, of Massachusetts, presiding, assisted by Right Worthy Grand Vice-Templar Rebecca J. Reed, of Ohio, is in his seat, and the leading men in the organization are present. Nearly every State in the Union, and the Territories and provinces of Canada, are represented. Delegates from California and Montana arrived last week. Delegates are arriving by every train, and it will undoubtedly be the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held.

Ship Sunk in New York Bay. New York, May 25.—The ship Figlia Magdalen has been sunk in the bay by the Commodore Russell.

Explosion on Board a Philadelphia Tug. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, May 25.—The boiler of the tugboat William Parkes, of Philadelphia, lying at the foot of Wall street, has just exploded, carrying away the pilot-house and engine-room, and throwing three men into the air. The captain is so terribly wounded that he will not survive. One man is missing and has probably perished.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—About 12:30 last night the large pork packing and slaughtering establishment of J. B. Mason, on Clinton street, together with a number of sheds, were totally destroyed by fire. Estimated loss \$50,000; insured for \$15,000. A small dwelling house on Fenner's avenue, near the Cranston road bridge, was also destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$15,000.

Recovered. The body of John Lloyd, the well-known manufacturer of chemicals and fertilizers, who has been missing since last Wednesday, was found about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Woonasquackett river, under the bridge leading to the Burnside locomotive works. It is probable he attempted to cross from that section of the city to his residence on the other side of the river, and falling into the water was unable to save himself or obtain assistance.

Decorations Day. The banks of this city propose to close on Saturday, the day selected for decorating the graves of the fallen dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Visit of President Grant to Annapolis. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Secretary Boria, Commodore Alden, George H. Stuart, Esq., J. B. Troth, and Mr. Balch, of Paris, left here this morning in a special car, at 9:30, for Annapolis, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy there. The party will return here to-morrow evening.

Steamer Bienville on Fire. FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Captain Baker, of the steamer Bienville, reports that his vessel caught fire yesterday afternoon off Hatteras, but owing to the admirable arrangements of the steam pipes, it was extinguished at once, without any injury to the vessel.

FROM THE STATE.

Arguments in the Supreme Court. HARRISBURG, May 25.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, two warrants, was argued on the information pleas and demurrer, and a motion to file new pleas by George L. Crawford, William L. Hirst, and Hon. B. H. Brewster, Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, and James O. Herron and Hon. W. A. Porter for the defense. The Court finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Brewster, allowed the new pleas to be filed, and ordered that the hearing of the case be had at Philadelphia, on July 1, for final judgment on the whole case.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Papers Revive the Alabama Claims Discussion—Forensic Arguments by the Bright and Gladstone Papers. By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, May 24.—The papers of this morning contain striking articles with a view of the approaching arrival of Mr. Motley, the newly-appointed American Minister to the Court of St. James. The Times, a Gladstone paper, concludes that Mr. Motley will make no fresh overtures on the Alabama claims, as no new proposals have been offered to England. The deadlock on the question would excite no apprehension but from the fact that the Americans display no disposition to divide the material from the sentimental grievances, and it quotes a notorious anti-American organ of New York in support of the position. It says that whatever wrong may have happened owing to the neutrality proclamation of the Queen was purely accidental, and asserts resolutely that in order to maintain the claims arising from the Alabama depredations, as identical with other wrongful captures, it cannot permit to be erased from the category the fact that such demands are made on the ground that an unfriendly spirit preceded the escape of the depredator. The demand for atonement of unfriendliness is of another character, and can be rested on the ground that whatever direction the British sympathies took, the Government cannot be held accountable. On such a point an international tribunal will certainly exercise sympathy, but settled rectitude and cool command of common sense, settle the question; and on both sides the alleged injuries be measured and appraised by the proper tribunals. That course may open a way for a settlement of the difficulties, and we shall be rejoiced to find that the Americans have discovered it.

The Star (Bright's organ) takes up the theme of the recent speech of Mr. Forster, a Liberal member of Parliament, and endeavors to show that the neutrality proclamation was a real benefit to the North. It assails Mr. Sumner for endeavoring to endanger the peace between two countries, and argues that, while general sympathy in England favored the South, the laboring classes, and undoubtedly sympathized with the American Government. It further decries the American general opinion may probably be unfavorable to the Irish Church bill, but is certainly opposed to an ample and statesmanlike settlement of the Irish land question, which is sure to be the next great act of the Government, and will be established in despite of such feelings. The Star believes that it is impossible for a part of American statesmen to spurn the friendly offer of a few millions for the purpose of claiming fabulous damages for the futile affronts of the foiled and abused upper ten thousands.

The Standard (a Tory organ) bitterly assails the radicals for addressing the Americans in language of affection and admiration. The flattery with which Americans have been besmeared is the cause of the existing menacing attitude. No man with English blood in his veins could deal with Mr. Sumner's speech in such a feeble and unmanly strain. America is deceived by the belief that England meekly endures the insult, and will humbly submit to the chastisement, and all but committed itself by the message addressed to a nation as England, which cannot but answer the challenge uttered by America. It remembers the plain facts of the war, and cannot be humbugged into the belief that the bulk of the English people approved of the subjugation of the South. Such assertions make Americans believe that it is impossible for them to escape a thrashing. We were never guilty of meanness in denying the sympathies we entertained in order to escape the displeasure of the successful party of the educated classes who sympathized with the South. We are a nation in which the masses are only lovers.

This Morning's Quotations. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. LONDON, May 25.—A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92 1/2; Consols for account, 92 1/2; United States 5-20, 92 1/2; Erie, 18 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 25 1/2.

FRANKFURT, May 25.—A. M.—Cotton market opened better, but not quite higher; sale of 2000 bales middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—A. M.—Cotton market opened better, but not quite higher; sale of 2000 bales middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 1/2.

BREADSTUFF MARKET OPENED STEADY. CALIFORNIA WHITE WHEAT, 45s; red wheat, 44s; red wheat, 43s; red wheat, 42s; red wheat, 41s; red wheat, 40s; red wheat, 39s; red wheat, 38s; red wheat, 37s; red wheat, 36s; red wheat, 35s; red wheat, 34s; red wheat, 33s; red wheat, 32s; red wheat, 31s; red wheat, 30s; red wheat, 29s; red wheat, 28s; red wheat, 27s; red wheat, 26s; red wheat, 25s; red wheat, 24s; red wheat, 23s; red wheat, 22s; red wheat, 21s; red wheat, 20s; red wheat, 19s; red wheat, 18s; red wheat, 17s; red wheat, 16s; red wheat, 15s; red wheat, 14s; red wheat, 13s; red wheat, 12s; red wheat, 11s; red wheat, 10s; red wheat, 9s; red wheat, 8s; red wheat, 7s; red wheat, 6s; red wheat, 5s; red wheat, 4s; red wheat, 3s; red wheat, 2s; red wheat, 1s; red wheat, 0s.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, May 25, 1869. The rate for money on call is quite easy, especially on Governments and other choice securities, which are favored at the banks, but on the street there is a general favor for good business notes, and some even prefer to lend their money in this class of security in preference to United States stocks, for the simple reason that the latter are liable for the loss of New Orleans, and discount markets are comparatively dull to-day, and we quote call loans at 5 1/2 per cent on Government and other choice securities, both on the street and at the banks, average 6 1/2 per cent, for good double name business paper. The bank statement is a very favorable one, showing an increase in the loans of \$194,238, and in the deposits of \$227,765. The clearings show an increase of business to the amount of nearly four millions and a half. These figures reflect the condition of the market from day to day, and are highly favorable to a continuance of monetary ease.

Government stocks are off fully 1/2 from opening prices. Gold opened at 140 1/2, advanced to 141 1/2, and now selling on Third street at 140 1/2.

There was considerable animation in the Stock market to-day, and prices were higher. In State bonds there were sales of the first series at 104 1/2, City sixes were unchanged, selling at 102 1/2, and 99 1/2 and 98 for the old certificates. 99 was the best bid for the Lehigh Coal Loan.

Reading Railroad was active and strong, selling as high as 50 1/2, an advance of 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 55 1/2, 55 was bid for Mitchell Railroad; Valley Forge Light, 42 1/2; Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, 35; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 35; for North Pennsylvania Railroad. In canal stocks there was a material change. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 25 1/2 for Schuylkill Navigation.

In coal and iron stocks sales were reported. Passenger Railroad stocks were unchanged. Westonsville sold at 12 1/2, 12 1/2, and 12 1/2. Germantown at 31 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40, Third Street. FIVE BOARD.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 5000 Pa. 6s, 1000 N. Y. 6s, 1000 N. Y. 5s, 1000 N. Y. 4s, 1000 N. Y. 3s, 1000 N. Y. 2s, 1000 N. Y. 1s, 1000 N. Y. 0s.

MEMOR. JAY COOKER & Co. quote Government securities, as follows:—U. S. 6s, 81, 120 1/2; U. S. 5s, 80, 116 1/2; U. S. 4s, 79, 116 1/2; U. S. 3s, 78, 116 1/2; U. S. 2s, 77, 116 1/2; U. S. 1s, 76, 116 1/2; U. S. 0s, 75, 116 1/2.

Markets by